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SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY CONGRESSES

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol III No 060 Supp 067

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY CONGRESSES

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SPEECHES BY DELEGATES AT CPSU CONGRESS

Kostroma Flax Works Weaver

WA250300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Pletneva, weaver at the Kostroma Flax Works imeni V.I. Lenin]

[Text] Comrade delegates! A moving impression was made on all of us by the party Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This document has tremendous significance. It analyzes from scrupulous party-minded standpoints the political activity of the Central Committee and reveals far-reaching prospects.

The Kostroma Communists have elected me delegate to the party congress for the fifth time. And each time I have sensed I was taking part in a great cause and felt a sense of high responsibility for all that the party intends. The policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the innovative approach to the accomplishment of impending tasks and the concern for making Soviet people's life better and preserving peace worldwide evoke profound satisfaction.

I say straightfowardly, as a worker: This is a sound, popular policy! (applause) We approve and support it wholeheartedly. We will be more persistent in strengthening the economy and bringing order to bear at home and will struggle through deeds for a life without wars and weapons. Our people rightly say: Winning in work means strengthening peace; peace and work go together.

The Political Report set the tone for a frank discussion of our problems and shortcomings. I consider this frankness and candor opportune. It is Leninist!

I would like to talk about what disturbs both myself and my work comrades. And there is much that disturbs and worries us.

Life itself is compelling us to reorganize all work substantially. This was said back in the spring, at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. Lest we end up among the laggards, we need to roll up our sleeves and get down to business, refer less to difficulties and display discipline and responsibility. When we try to grasp the meaning of the draft program documents, which we discussed prior to the congress all together, as they say, and which we adopted with our hearts, we see that the impending tasks are enormous. But this is what is disturbing: There has been much talk of rebuilding, but as a whole we are not as yet turning quickly enough toward an intensification of production. At every step we are still working in the style to which we were accustomed yesterday. As if someone will come and will start to rebuild our vast economy for us. But everyone needs to take a closer look at himself -- from the man in the street through the minister -- and see that a particle of the great cause depends on each of us. (applause)

The same thing goes for the strengthening of order and discipline. The measures elaborated by the party and the government in this field have the people's full approval. Much is being done to fulfill them. But we still have plenty of sloppy individuals, drunkards, and all kinds of people who are fond of living off others. It thus transpires that some people work with full equipment, others hide behind their backs and sometimes are absent altogether. They sponge and contrive to enjoy benefits from the state to an equal extent and frequently receive wages which they have not earned.

It is necessary to act more decisively, and the nationwide approval must be backed up by nationwide efforts. Then there will be order, and we shall fulfill the plans. (applause)

For my whole life I have been connected with the Kostroma Flax Works imeni V.I. Lenin. It is more than 100 years old now. Its walls have accumulated a wealth of experience of the manufacture of linen cloth. It has long been renowned in Russia and abroad. The enterprise has hundreds of excellent spinners and weavers. It would seem that with such capital it would be possible to live carefree. But the fate of our works has been increasingly disquieting in recent years. The majority of people are working conscientiously, but the works is failing to cope with the plan.

The reasons works such as ours are engendered, I am sure, is primarily the inertia of outdated thinking at various levels of production management. Of course, there is much unfinished business on our part. At the same time, however, the planning authorities are also to blame. As a rule, the enterprise is given unbalanced plans, and the essential equipment is not allocated. It is time for the Gosplan and ministry officials to come down to earth and promptly tackle the questions which arise. (applause)

An urgent problem today is the slow pace of the modernization and retooling of the enterprise. This applies particularly to the spinning process preparatory shops. The dust content of the air is greatest here, and more than half of the equipment is worn. In order to somehow salvage the situation the management of the flax works established benefits for those wishing to work here. But, figuratively speaking, wild horses could not drag people to the preparatory shops currently.

There is no way to win, comrades, by updating merely one link in the enterprise chain, as has been done in our sector. Basic production has been updated, albeit partially, but preparatory production has been neglected. I consider the direct culprit of the current situation the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the local leaders also. If we continue to update in this way, we will soon, I believe, have to put the lock on works such as ours. There will be no people left in the preparatory shops, and the weavers will have no yarn.

The spinning frames and looms are frequently idle owing to malfunctions. And the weavers are racking their brains over how to fulfill the plan and the high socialist pledges. Our ministry has surely no inkling of what the thousands of meters of above-plan fabric have meant for me and my friends at work. I believe that if it had such an inkling, it would not be postponing the modernization of the enterprise from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. I recently learned that it had been put off again, until 1988 now. I hope that this is the final date.

In addition, it needs to be said plainly that both science and the machine builders are greatly in arrears to the flax sector. To all intents and purposes we still do not have a highly productive loom for manufacturing household linen. The requests for new machinery for the spinning process are being satisfied only 50 percent, as a rule. And the equipment which is received largely fails to conform to the demands of the times -- it is of large size and low technical standard. It goes without saying that the flax industry has found itself in the background of technical progress. It needs to be retooled more rapidly and comprehensively. Is such a vast detachment of scientists and machine builders incapable of updating our sector?

The party puts at the center of our entire work the task of a fundamental improvement in product quality. This applies particularly to us textile workers who manufacture consumer products. Unfortunately, not all is as it should be here. Go to the "Russian Flax" store. One does not know what to look at first. This is good. Of course we all remember the recent shortage in the stores, when there was no cotton or linen. People would come to me from various cities with the everyday request: You in Kostroma surely have more flax, please send us some. There are no requests now. But one worries -- demand for our goods has fallen sharply. What is the reason? We ourselves are to blame to a large extent primarily: spinners, weavers, trimmers. We have work to do. But the fundamental problem is the quality of the raw material.

Earlier the people used to say: Flax is born twice. The first time in the field, the second time in the dew-wetting area. This is the place where the flax was strewn and soaked under the August dew. As a result the long flax fiber was obtained, and from this the soft cloth of absolutely incomparable wearing quality. Now, however, we use the former experience less and less. The modern techniques of flax cultivation are adapted to machine harvesting. After all, it was with good reason that there was the saying: Break the flax longer, there will be more fiber.

I would not want it to be thought that I am calling for a return to old-fashioned methods. But as a weaver I see that the present flax is losing its past glory. It now manifestly lacks the attributes of "northern silk". It has become coarse and lost its fibrous structure. One wonders: Where is science here? Why are the sectorial institutes not working on this problem? It would seem that they are thinking more about their theses there. This is why the technology is at a standstill, as they say. (stormy applause) So let the scientists put aside their theses for a time and tackle our common task: Create a variety of flax which is both good for the machines and which we would not be ashamed to call silk. (applause)

One watches the customer in the store and one realizes that he likes neither the texture of the cloth besides nor the colors. Who wants colorless cloth? Even the new cloth looks faded.

This is a direct reproach of the chemical industry. We obtain dyes from the Rubezhnoye Chemical Works. They are low-grade and vapid. The textile workers recall from time to time when they worked on imported dyes. So we direct the blame overseas. Only it is odd: Are our chemical workers incapable of manufacturing dyes which would be envied abroad? (applause)

Nor does the pattern always satisfy the customer. Our artists have largely departed from the Russian traditions of linen cloth design. Local specialists and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry Artistic Council also, which send the enterprises the so-called fashion trends, must not divorce themselves from demand and study it only in their salons. It is necessary to consult the people more, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly said in the Political Report.

Generally, the flax problem demands a comprehensive approach. It would be correct, I believe, were the USSR Council of Ministers to study this question and adopt the corresponding decision.

I would like to raise one further question connected with the organization of socialist competition, in which I have been an active participant for several 5-year plans now. Thousands of pacesetters and innovators are setting labor examples. We are learning from one another and enriching ourselves.

And it important here, I believe, that what has been achieved by the frontrunners becomes the general property of all workers. At the same time I feel that not all is as it should be in its organization. I have frequently heard the spiteful question asked about the pacesetters: How have they contrived in one 5-year plan to fulfill several? It is offensive and painful to hear this. I myself fulfilled 14 annual quotas in the 11th Five-Year Plan. It did not come easily. (applause) I work on the old AT looms, I exceed the sectorial standard 230 percent, and my work time load factor constitutes 96 percent. The limit, seemingly. But no, one hears that people are fulfilling more than 25 plans. One wonders, is this possible? We know of instances of some competition organizers artificially overstating the fulfillment of output norms and working for show and of individual pacesetters being assigned auxiliary people at the time of an expansion of the service zone and the result being attributed wholly to the personal account of a single workers. This is how these staggering records are set! (applause)

And this is something for the AUCCTU, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Textile and Light Industry Trade Union Central Committee to think about.

Dear Comrades! The congress is discussing problems of vital importance to all Soviet people whose solution demands a new, creative approach. May everyone at his place of work set an example of industriousness, perseverance in reaching the goal, and modesty! May party conscience by the guarantee of the quality of all our work and accomplishments! On behalf of all light industry workers I wish to assure the CPSU Central Committee that we textile workers will not let it down! Our party may count on us! (applause)

Kazakh Tractor Driver

WA250330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 pp 4-5

[Speech of N.V. Gellert, tractor driver of the Sovkhoz imeni Amangeldy of the Kazakh SSR's Tselinograd Oblast]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

It was with a feeling of pride in our Communist Party and our multinational motherland that we heard the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Each line of the report was profoundly consonant with the spirit of the times and our views, thoughts, and aspirations.

The sound, important changes in all spheres of our life and activity which began in April 1985, the program goals of an acceleration of socioeconomic development and the measures to strengthen discipline and order in everything have been warmly approved in our hearts. This policy is to our liking, and we support it entirely. (applause)

The fact that in elaborating the new paths of the accomplishment of crucial tasks of communist building the party Central Committee has constantly sought the advice of the working people and relied on their opinion and experience is particularly dear to us.

A striking example of the Leninist tradition of the party's ties to the masses and concerned and candid consultation with the people was the nationwide discussion of the program documents and also the meetings and conversations of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the workers, scientists, and specialists, with the virgin land grain growers on our Kazakh soil included.

The directions of the CPSU Central Committee conference held in Tselinograd on most important questions of agrarian policy have become for us rural workers a combat action program and the precise reference point of our entire work.

The main resource of the virgin land fields is grain. As the people say: Grain is tops. It has not only physical but also moral value.

The country caters fully for the diverse grain requirements, and it is sold to the public at the cheapest price in the world. And this is good.

At the same time, however, we virgin land workers have taken to heart the Central Committee's concern expressed at the conference in Tselinograd that a disrespectful attitude toward the labor workers and peasants invest in the production of grain and other agricultural products is still frequently encountered.

Truly, on the one hand we hear many inspired words extolling grain and our labor and, on the other, we frequently witness an unproprietorial attitude toward grain not only in the field and on the threshing floor, for much bread goes to waste at public catering enterprises and at the family table.

It is wrong, I believe, that the price of the formula food for sale to the public is higher than for baked bread, the result being that there are instances of bread being fed to the livestock.

These negative phenomena are being combated. But the measures are clearly insufficient. I believe that for a solicitous attitude toward grain and other agricultural products it is necessary to formulate a system of economic, legislative, and educational measures making possible a radical change in attitude toward food products.

For me, as for every rural worker, grain is a most sacred concept. (applause)

Our multinational republic is evocatively called the "planet of a hundred tongues." The Kazakh virgin land is, as it were, a field where people grow and where the most characteristic features of the Soviet way of life are formed. Many virgin land workers -- representatives of various nationalities and national groups -- have ascended to the heights of fame and general recognition here.

The West is not averse to expatiating on human rights violations in the USSR and on some oppression or the other. Our reality fundamentally confounds these inventions.

The oblast's workers have reposed great trust in me, a German by nationality, having elected me a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the second time, and the Communists having elected me a congress delegate. (applause) I have a big and multinational family, my husband is a Kazakh, and at home we speak three languages: Russian, Kazakh, and German. (applause) And we have many such families. We live and work amicably on the renewed Kazakh land. At the party's call the virgin land has been developed by representatives of all the fraternal republics and oblasts of the country. Is this not a triumph of Lenin's national policy? (applause)

The friendship of the peoples has uplifted our region and lent powerful development of the virgin land region. Capital investments are growing, the material-technical facilities of agriculture are being reinforced, our power-worker ratio is growing, and the social appearance of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes is changing from year to year.

Much has been done, but we are not content with the results that have been achieved. The growth rate and, particularly, the qualitative indicators of farming and animal husbandry do not correspond to our potential and the quotas of the Food Program.

Our rayon, like the oblast as a whole, has remained in arrears to the state in terms of grain procurements. The reason for this is not only the arid weather conditions. Technological discipline is inadequate in a number of places, and the proprietorial attitude toward the land varies. Qualitative indicators are only improving slowly in animal husbandry as well. In a word, we are not yet making full use of the strong production potential which has been created on the virgin land, which the Political Report was entirely correct to mention.

The team I lead has switched to the unregulated system of the organization of labor and pay. This has enabled us to raise the standard of farming, strengthen discipline, and increase labor productivity by a factor of 1.5.

But to solve some problems, help is needed. On the virgin land the fate of the harvest largely depends on the time taken to perform the work. It is literally a question of days and hours. Delay in sowing or harvesting inevitably leads to losses of grain. Of course, we cannot manage without highly productive equipment here, especially not without the powerful "Kirovets"-type tractors. This is now the main machine on the virgin land fields. On this tractor I have repeatedly won all-union and international prizes for contests of skill and fulfilled 1.5-2 quotas. (applause)

However, comrade Leningraders, the demands are growing, and the tractor must be improved. Machine operators' complaints have been heard increasingly often in recent years about the "Kirovskiy zavod" Association. The quality of the K-701 has declined, and it has become more difficult to operate. It should also be considered that many women work on these vehicles here, and I am sure that there would be even more of them if the reliability of the vehicles, control, and the comfort of the cabs were improved. (applause)

One further question: When we speak of the human factor as the principal reserve for an acceleration of development, this applies to us grain growers also.

The virgin land has celebrated its 30th birthday. The first virgin land workers are departing for their deserved rest, and there is a change of generations, it is a matter of great importance into whose hands the glorious virgin land traditions pass.

It is necessary to cultivate and retain young grain grower personnel, and this is why we cannot slacken the attention paid to the social development of the virgin land sovkhozes and the creation of all the necessary cultural-everyday conditions.

I would like to mention in this connection "spiritual grain." Our multinational Soviet culture has a powerful force of influence on people's minds and hearts and inspires and elevates the working man.

The spiritual and cultural requirements of the present-day countryside have grown sharply. Today it is no longer high wages but these requirements which play the decisive part in the retention of personnel.

From the start of the development of the new land the masters of literature and art cooperated closely and fruitfully with the virgin soil. However, this splendid tradition has been lost in recent years, and initiative is on the wane.

We urge the USSR Ministry of Culture and our creative unions to restore and strengthen creative workmen's past ties to the grain growers of the virgin land. (applause)

We have embarked on the 12th 5-Year Plan in a good work frame of mind.

Frosty winter still holds sway on the expanses of the Kazakh steppe. But the grain growers are preparing actively for spring field work and living with thoughts and concerns of the new harvest.

Having initiated all-union socialist competition for the opportune and high-quality preparation of the equipment for the sowing campaign, the Tselinogradgers are overfulfilling their pledges. Personnel training has been organized. A good snow cover has accumulated on the fields. A struggle has begun everywhere to mark the first year of the 5-year plan, the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, with a substantial loaf and big virgin land grain.

I wish to say, personally, that, as a Communist and congress delegate, I will continue to work conscientiously, treat the land solicitously, strive for big harvests and excellent work quality, participate actively in social life and pass on experience to the young machine operators. (applause)

As a mother, on behalf of all mothers of the Kazakh virgin land and my entire electorate, I warmly and wholly approve our party's peace-loving foreign policy course. We unanimously support the specific initiatives and proposals set forth in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee. (applause)

For all Soviet people the most cherished and beautiful and most desired word has been and remains the great word: peace. In the name of peace on earth, in the name of the bright future and happiness of our children, we will with our selfless labor constantly strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland and do everything to successfully implement the new plans of our CPSU. (applause)

Izhmash Party Secretary

WA250345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Speech of Yu.I. Lobov, secretary of the Izhmash Production Association party committee]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates! Being a member of the Lenin party is a great honor. It is increased a hundredfold when one is named delegate to the truly great forum of Communists being held in a period of substantial change brought about by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The essence of these changes and the vistas of the future are strikingly outlined in the Central Committee Political Report and the draft new version of the CPSU Program and the party rules.

On behalf of the 6,000-strong party organization and multithousand-strong collective of the "Izhmash" Production Association I assert that these documents express the truly fundamental interests and aspirations of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia -- in a word, of the entire Soviet people.

Our Communists and the leaders of the association have responded warmly to the party's appeal for a decisive renunciation of all that is outmoded and are feeling how this burden of the old load is being cast, slowly but persistently, aside. Renewal processes are perceived every day. There is coming to be more efficiency, specificity, and attention to each individual in the practical work of the party committee and shop and department party organizations. Communists' reports on their production and social-political activity, compliance with statutory requirements, and the work of the party members in the soviet, trade union, and Komsomol authorities and at the place of residence have become regular. A critical attitude toward what has been achieved is superseding complacency and indifference.

We judge maturity of our personnel today by the ideological conviction which imbues its actions, how it has learned in practice to combine unity of management, organizing, and political-educational work and by the end results it has achieved. We have begun to attack disorderliness more energetically and to institute strict party accountability by the Communists for disruption of the fulfillment of state plans and pledges pertaining to economies and thrift and the observance of contract discipline. We have seen for ourselves that such an approach is fundamentally changing the role and significance of the primary party organization in the labor collective itself and enabling it to tackle in practice all, even the most complex tasks.

For example, the manufacture of automobile and motorcycle spares (the association is one of the country's biggest suppliers of them) was long considered a difficult problem. The consumers of our products were perfectly justifiably complaining to various authorities. We were unable to find a way out of the situation until the Communists took a firm hold of this "narrow" area of production. The question was studied in the party committee and the shop party organizations. We directed our actions via the party groups at specific individual work with each worker in the brigade and the production bay, the development of effective competition, and the stimulation of the lagging collectives. In the 11th Five-Year Plan we were able to double the production of spares and thereby remove many acute problems.

For the purpose of an acceleration of realization of the comprehensive program of production intensification, the party committee appealed to all engineering-technical personnel for each to determine his place in the big campaign for technical progress. A broad movement developed -- each engineer to obtain per R1 of wages no less than R2 of economies thanks to applied innovations. Working under the motto "Initiative and Creativity At the Service of the 5-Year Plan," it was possible in 1985 alone in the shops and production bays to release and transfer to other work areas approximately 2,000 persons.

The adduced examples confirm that in the rebuilding process major potential and unutilized possibilities are revealed at the labor collective level. Unfortunately, we have not yet learned to properly control the renewal processes and are being slow to reorganize ourselves, unduly circumspectly in places, although we are firmly convinced that the most dependable key here is to uplift to a new rung the standard of work of our party organization and to further increase its operational efficiency, professionalism, and sense of responsibility. The conclusion here is simple: The necessary acceleration needs to be imparted to party work itself.

How much discussion there has been and how little has actually been done to remove excessive organization, bureaucratic bluster, and the compilation of numerous plans and measures! Little time remains in practice even for us party committee officers for live work in the shops and brigades, where the physical assets are produced. Not to mention the gorkoms and obkoms. We are once again encountering the diseases of the past, but they are quite tenacious even today.

We speak about a reduction in the flow of paper, but in 2 years our party committee received 117 decisions from the higher authorities alone. And they all have to be fulfilled. And many say plainly: Discuss within the party organizations within such-and-such a time and report the results. Last year alone 7 of the 12 meetings were concluded in accordance with agendas which had been recommended. Yet there are urgent questions in the shop organizations themselves. They have to be postponed or removed altogether. And this naturally influences the efficiency of the party organization's work.

There was particularly serious mention in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of the need of the manufacture of top-quality products and competitiveness both within the country and on the world market. It has to be self-critically admitted that the party committee has not opportunely displayed the necessary perseverance in the replacement of a number of products, particularly consumer goods, the manufacture of which in 1985 alone constituted R1.5 billion. Thus the association has manufactured the "Uralskaya" economy car without essential design changes for 25 years. Much of it is obsolete.

True, we now have a fundamentally new base model of the "IZH-2126" automobile. Oriented toward the highest technical level, the constructors and designers have endeavored not only to create the maximum conveniences for the consumers but also to ensure significant national economic savings. Thus merely given the production volume which has been achieved, it will be possible to economize annually on a substantial quantity of rolled ferrous metals and fuel.

The necessary engineering design preparation has been carried out in the association. Fifteen automobiles of various modifications were manufactured on an initiative basis for the 27th party congress.

Then what disturbs the collective? The automobile's acceptance trials were completed back in 1984. However, the USSR Council of Ministers' decree on measures for organizing the production of a new model passenger car appeared only in January of this year. Furthermore, many fundamental questions of the modernization of the auto assembly works have yet to be decided. Equipment is not being allocated in full volume. The engine developed at the Ufa Motor-Building Association is, as before, inferior to the best foreign counterparts in terms of individual parameters. The allocation of many components to enterprises of a number of ministries enlisted by the government decision in the manufacture of the new automobile is causing difficulties. Departmental disconnection is manifestly to be perceived as yet.

Such disconnection is manifested not only here. Thus enterprises of our and other ministries plan to introduce production capacity and social-everyday facilities in the 12th 5-Year Plan in the city's new development area. The construction of a major rayon boiler house is contemplated to satisfy their heating requirements. However, as yet the leaders of the ministries are planning the construction of separate departmental boiler houses. As a result there are unjustified wasteful outlays and the time of the planning and start of the construction of this very necessary facility are being delayed.

The assertiveness of a person at work is largely determined by the concern for satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements. We speak of a shortage of certain food products at times. I believe that the Food Program would be fulfilled more successfully if the industrial enterprises and construction organizations were to increase their contribution here thanks to the accelerated development of the subsidiary farms and their large-scale sponsorship assistance.

In January 1986 the Udmurt Obkom Bureau approved the initiative of the "Izhstal" Association and "Tyazhbummash" Plant collectives, which resolved to triple assistance to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 5-year plan. We supported this undertaking and are performing a great deal of work.

A considerable proportion of the resources is allocated the countryside thanks to economies. However, these resources are insufficient. Small handouts will not help here since what is needed is the solution of large-scale economic and social problems. In Udmurtia, for example, 12 rayon centers out of 25 are not linked to the republic capital by improved-surface roads. This is influencing the development of the agrarian complex and the retention of personnel in the countryside. Our powerful industry and strong construction organizations are capable of doing considerably more. It is necessary only that the slogan "Development of the Agrarian-Industrial Complex -- Our Common Cause" be obligatory for the worker, the director and the minister.

I believe that the ministries must also participate in sponsorship and provide where possible for the allocation of funds for this all-state, party cause!

How often still, comrades, the unsatisfactory solution of management questions lowers the efficacy of all party-political work and seriously harms the cause. I will give an example. This year the party organizations had prepared specially and responsibly for the communist voluntary Saturday work day. By the day of the opening of the congress hundreds of automobiles had been manufactured, but there is no room for them on the plant's grounds. More than 4,500 unshipped vehicles have already accumulated here. The leaders of the Ministry of Railways know about this and are attempting to help with special rolling stock, but unsuccessfully as yet. The automobiles stand idle. And those who toiled have unflattering words to say about us and those who put us in this position.

A big place in ideological work is assigned to Marxist-Leninist education. But currently, we believe, the organization of tuition has fallen behind contemporary requirements. The 12th 5-Year Plan is one of collective forms of the organization of labor. The brigade is the labor cell which is at the forefront of an acceleration of socioeconomic development. However, currently the members of this labor collective are being taught both in schools of communist labor and in the party, Komsomol political system. Practice has shown that application of the "work together, study together" principle produces big results. This will enhance the quality of the tuition and training of propagandists, and there will be more specific individual work with the students.

Comrades! Well-attended meetings in connection with the start of the 27th CPSU Congress were held in the shops and production bays of the association and at the republic's enterprises. The adopted resolutions record: We Communists and working people of Udmurtia wholly and fully support the party's domestic and foreign policy and will confirm this in our deeds. The party's cause is our cause, the cause of the Communists, working class, and peasantry and all strata of our society, and we will accomplish it persistently and constantly. (applause)

Uzbek School Director

WA250400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 pp 2-3

[Speech of M. Yakubova, director of the Urgench Residence School No 94 of the Uzbek SSR's Khorezm Oblast]

[Text] Dear comrades! It is difficult to convey in words the pride and emotion with which I mount this high rostrum -- a rostrum on which the gaze of all Soviet people and all progressive mankind is riveted at this time. This pride is in my people and the Uzbek woman, who was raised by Lenin and October from the gloom of the black yashmak to a new, bright life. (applause) My emotion derives from the great sense of responsibility for my every word at this historic congress, which is distinguished by efficiency and specificity and is determining the strategic paths of the country's development following the abrupt turnaround begun by the Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

I listened attentively to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and after each conclusion and each proposal I said to myself: "Right." "Correct." (applause) This not by virtue of a teacher's logic but by virtue of the truth and objectiveness of the problems raised and by virtue of the fact that they come from the land, from people, as it were.

The country is being set far-reaching tasks. I, a teacher, am gratified that the party, looking to the distant future, is predetermining it today, displaying concern for those in school and in the student lecture hall, for all young people and children, taking pains to ensure that they correspond in thoughts and actions to their great times and that above them today and in the future will be clear, peaceful skies. (applause)

Peace and the future -- these concepts are inseparable. I have worked in the school for 35 years and have been leader of a residence school for approximately a quarter of a century. I have led hundreds of young people out into life at large in this time. We have 6 children and 7 grandchildren. (applause) As a representative of the most peaceful profession on earth and as a mother, I am boundlessly grateful to our party for the aggressive peace-loving policy and wholeheartedly support the relentless activity of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pertaining to the preservation of peace and the specific plans for the destruction of nuclear weapons on our planet proposed in his statement. (applause)

I take advantage of this platform to express mothers' anger at those who are leading mankind toward catastrophe. Come to you senses, gentlemen imperialists! Stop! You have children also. Listen to our voice of prudence and justice, which is consonant with the voice of our party! We must not allow the death of children. (applause)

Comrades! Our teacher collective, like many others, has been working for almost 2 years on realization of the main directions of the reform of the general and vocational school. It is engaged in a creative quest for the most efficient methods of tuition and training. The school's ties to production are strengthening, and the new approach to work training and vocational guidance is producing the first results.

We educators are grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the paternal concern for us, for the nationwide attention to us, for the party's high evaluation of our work, the appreciable increase in wages and the many benefits established for us.

However, it has to be said plainly that it is not in everything and always that we justify the hopes placed in us teachers. What can I possibly have to worry about? The school has a good name, the pass rate is pretty good and among its wards are prominent people of the oblast and of the republic as well as order bearers. But I am pained by every unsuccessful fate. For 10 years we nurture and at times fight for a child. And we suddenly hear that a ward of ours has committed a crime, become an alcoholic and abandoned his wife and child -- and, incidentally, there are both former distinguished pupils and Komsomol activists among these.

As Anton Semenovitch Makarenko observed, the school can and must raise a person who must be polite, stern, kind and ruthless, depending on his living conditions, and capable of fighting and building and living and loving life. But this is seriously hampered by the gulf between what we say in class and what the children see and hear at home and in the (makhalla) and what adults hear at work. The atmosphere of money-grubbing, self-seeking, and a facile attitude toward life which reigns in a number of families and which is kindled by the tenets of Islam -- these are the serious obstacles which are still making their mark on education.

You were perfectly correct to note, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, that a strong family is a most important pillar of our society. (applause) I also warmly support your views concerning the fact that it is essential to enhance the role and responsibility of the party organizations for the state of the moral-psychological atmosphere in the family, in the school, and at work and, under our conditions, in the (makhalla), that is, at the place of residence.

Under the impression of the big party discussion which is under way at the congress I have somehow acquired a new sense of my personal responsibility as a director and as a teacher for the inculcation of high civicism and diverse culture in those who will live and work in the 21st century. Undoubtedly, this will be a person of high erudition and profound professional skills. A most important condition for the achievement of these goals for our children is Russian. For the Uzbek people the language of the great Lenin has become not simply a second native language but a powerful factor of introduction to the achievements of the Soviet multinational culture and world civilization.

I do not conceal the fact that I am proud that I and all the members of my family speak Russian and that more than half the inhabitants of my republic consider it their second language. (applause) However, we are not fully satisfying children's and parents' requirements in the quality of tuition and expansion of the network of schools where the teaching is in Russian. The main reasons for this are the shortage of teachers, the inadequate methods of teaching Russian in the national schools, and flaws in the curriculum.

Sending RSFSR VUZ graduates to us to work as Russian teachers was a good tradition in past years. It has been lost for some reason or other in recent years. We would like it revived. We ask for assistance in speeding up the solution of this important problem. (applause)

Comrades! Many, very many, true fighters and builders of the new life have been raised by the Soviet school on the basis of specific examples of the heroic history of the party and the people and the life and activity of V.I. Lenin and the Leninist Bolsheviks. The class struggle forged characters and formed personalities. But life inexorably moves on. Generations are growing up which have no knowledge of exploitation, war, starvation, ruin, or unemployment.

Under these conditions great responsibility lies with us for preventing a facile attitude toward the great gains penetrating our children's mentality and for ensuring that with their thoughts and conduct they affirm the Soviet way of life, have firm ideological positions and preserve the fighting qualities of the older generations and high civicism.

In the accomplishment of these difficult tasks the main reference point of the teacher is the pupil and the main place of realization of what is planned the classroom. But in the past 20 years the Ministries of Education of the country and the republic have been more concerned with replacing one textbook with another than with their improvement. As a result the world-outlook and moral content has begun to diminish to a certain extent in many of them. I believe that even in math lessons it is necessary to tell the students seriously in which instances "plus and minus" is good and in which bad (applause), to see behind economic geography the problems of internationalism and the importance of and need for the economic integration of the union republics, and at biology classes to inculcate firm atheist convictions. In this connection I would request that the USSR Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, when examining the content of textbooks, keep at the center of their attention world-outlook questions in order that each of them introduce our communist morals to children's minds and actions and in order that the school textbooks be more profoundly imbued with the truth of life and shape conviction, civic duty, and an understanding that all the benefits of society and its members depend on the honest and selfless labor of each. (applause)

In the past 2 years the republic party organizations have been conducting a merciless struggle against many negative phenomena. This is good and right, and the people approve. But it is certainly necessary together with this to solve accumulated questions also. Let us take the problems of the schools' physical plant. Many decrees were adopted following approval of the main directions of the reform and it was determined who should undertake what and what had to be tackled and when. However, we are not as yet aware of a serious reorganization either in the mentality or in the actions of individual leaders toward the school. It is incomprehensible, for example, why the ministries and departments and the enterprises are not providing in the plans of socioeconomic development for the building of special shops for trainees and inter-school industrial training centers, are ignoring the student brigades and allocating obsolete equipment. Time will pass, and they, having done nothing for realization of the school reform, will start to talk about its ineffectiveness. In my view, the party program for education should primarily be an action program for each leader both of the school and the enterprise, establishment, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz. (applause)

Nor is the children's attraction to technology, computer technology particularly, being satisfied in full, comrades. It is necessary today even to teach them the skills of working with it and foster new economic and technical thinking in them, but many questions remain moot. What am I, the school director, supposed to do if only 54 computers have been received for all the schools of the republic? Given such a rate of supply, the educational institutions will not have such even by the year 2000.

Almost 20,000 children were born in our city of Urgench in the past 5 years, but schools were built in this period for only 4,000 pupils. Given the acute shortage of schools, I have painfully watched the zeal with which a variety of pompous hotels and opulent administrative buildings have been erected and how the headquarters at these construction projects have been headed by leaders of the city and the oblast and have thought bitterly: How they have distanced themselves from the people and from their needs! (applause)

The situation is now largely changing for the better. The party committee secretaries and ispolkom chairmen have begun to look into the schools more often, to meet the teachers and render concrete assistance in the solution of questions which arise. We hope that this will not be a temporary campaign. (applause)

At the same time it would also be desirable for the USSR Gosplan to reexamine to amount and structure of the capital investments for education. Particular consideration here should be given to the birthrate and actual position of the schools' physical plant.

I believe that all these questions will be taken into consideration in the main directions of the country's economic and social development in order that the reform be accomplished within the time specified by the party.

Comrades! On behalf of the school's collective and all teachers of the republic I assure you congress delegates that we will continue by honest and conscientious labor to justify the trust of the party and the people and work on the unconditional accomplishment of the tasks which will be determined by the 27th CPSU Congress (prolonged applause).

Kamenskiy Raykom Leader

WA250430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 pp 4-5

[Speech of Zh.D. Fedorova, first secretary of Voronezh Oblast's Kamenskiy Raykom]

[Text] Comrade delegates! Wholly and fully sharing the views of all who have mounted this rostrum, I would like to append to them the opinion of Voronezh Communists that all the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report express Soviet people's treasured aspirations, are close and comprehensively to everyone and motivate us to work in the new way, with the maximum exertion.

I have been secretary of a rural raykom for 8 years. Indeed, all my life I have been connected with the countryside. For this reason it is with a feeling of high responsibility that I apprehend the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev about the extent to which the role of the party committees is growing in implementation of the party's policy of an acceleration of our society's development and an intensification of the economy and in realization of the Food Program. The times and the innovative formulation of the tasks itself demand a more critical evaluation of what has been achieved and a creative approach to each raykom action.

The insistent need for an emphatic departure from the old plans and approaches can also be seen in the example of our Kamenskiy Rayon. While having fulfilled the plans for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state, in the last 5-year plan we, like all Voronezh Oblast, remained greatly in arrears in grain, sugar beet, and sunflowers. The gross product increased only 6 percent, whereas fixed production capital increased by almost one-third.

What were the reasons, if seen from the viewpoint of the raykom's influence? We cannot, of course, disregard the fact that the rayon does not enjoy the best soil-climatic conditions of the chernozem zone. But it is not a question of this. The main thing is, as the Communists stringently said in the course of the reports and elections, that a due system was lacking in the work with the personnel of all levels. Those who were not averse to attributing their own expenses and lack of enterprise to the "caprices" of the weather at times were not emphatically rebuked. Unfortunately, we spent more time calling for discipline and a sense of responsibility than fostering these qualities and teaching unity of word and deed.

Thus bitter fruit is being reaped owing to inattention to soil fertility, violations of components of the system of management and technological discipline, and a formal attitude toward the introduction of progressive experience.

Take, for example, the cultivation of cereals in accordance with intensive techniques. I will say plainly that at first some people greeted this innovation not without some skepticism. The raykom had to perform a great deal of work to dispel these doubts. We learned ourselves and taught people. There were blunders and errors also. Everything. Nonetheless, the addition to the winter wheat harvest compared with customary techniques constituted 18 quintals per hectare; the foremost farms harvested an average of more than 50 quintals; and this experience strengthened the confidence that industrial techniques in alliance with the brigade contract represent a dependable path toward big harvests even under unfavorable weather conditions. This is the path toward the increased interest of the farmers and their collective and personal responsibility for end results and the fate of the plans.

There is also an immeasurable increase in our responsibility for rational management of the farm on cost accounting principles. But this process is only progressing slowly, unfortunately. Insufficient use is as yet being made in daily practice of certain economic levers designed to ensure observance of the principles of social justice. Nothing other than local inertia and the imperfection of normative documents explain the fact that upon introduction of the collective contract the wage does not always reflect the quantity and quality of labor. The request for removal of this contradiction is posed perfectly correctly.

Since the Central Committee April plenum we have looked at many questions with different eyes, as it were, and not only abandoned many stereotypes in work with people but also tried to introduce something new. Recommendations pertaining to work with the personnel and its reserve, which were a collation of the experience which had been accumulated by the party organizations both of our oblast and other oblasts and republics and which were approved at an obkom plenum, have contributed to this. In particular, the differentiated training of the reserve, the competitive system of the selection of middle-level leaders, study and consideration of the opinion of the party organizations and labor collectives at the time of the promotion of officials, and their certification with reliance on the authoritative say of the people are beginning to produce pretty good results.

This is what is remarkable. Whereas earlier, while condemning the "armchair disease," behind which was inevitably formalism and bureaucratic rule, we were absolutely unable to find a sufficiently effective means of curing it, this very approach to personnel work is changing much for the better. And, primarily, the party officers are beginning to probe the state of affairs at the livestock unit or in the fields not through mechanisms and plowed furrows but through the people who work these mechanisms and who are plowing this furrow.

In a word, local initiative is accelerating. It needs to be underpinned more assertively by enterprise from above, and that includes the state authorities. I also would like to share some thoughts in corroboration of the justification of the concern heard at the congress.

The growing technical potential of the countryside, for example, is noted with satisfaction. This is gratifying and promising and at the same time perplexing. Precisely, perplexing. The point being that we are not at a stage of scientific-technical progress where it has to be a question not of the quantity of machines but of the quality of complexes corresponding to the applied techniques. Yet agricultural machine building is greatly in arrears to the rural workers. Highly promising advances are being dragged out too long. The technical specifications of the new row-crop tractors, say, or the "Don" combine have long been known from publications many years old. But what worries the machine operators is something else: Will not the old mistakes and unfinished work, when practically no combine leaves for the field without touch-up work by rural craftsmen, from sealing through attachments for harvesting lodged grain, be repeated?

The question involuntarily arises as to what is preventing an expansion of the competitive system of the creation and defense of pilot models of reliable equipment and what is holding back the expansion of a testing ground on the basis of a large number of farms in various regions of the country.

And what are the material and moral costs of the reciprocal stream of a huge army of specialists traveling around the oblasts in search of fruit choppers, plowshare kits, and so forth. We close our eyes to this, as it is customary to say, in the interest of the cause. But what kind of cause is this when behind all this is spontaneous exchange, often smart-dealing and sometimes abuse. It would be worth making more stringent evaluations of this situation both at the design and manufacturing state of the equipment and when it is being distributed.

The countryside is being built up. This is the novelty of the kolkhoz village. Four times as much housing was built in our rayon in the last 5-year plan as in the 10th, and a number of schools, children's establishments and trade and consumer service enterprises were introduced. All the central grounds are linked with the rayon center by asphalt roads. All these matters are party concerns. No one is stinting on either forces or resources for them. There has been a shortage, say, of construction workers, but we have not begun resorting to the assistance of "private" builders but are instructing in related occupations our kolkhoz members, who in the between-season period are erecting apartments and sociocultural-everyday facilities by the direct-labor method. These skills even come in handy in one's own house.

But life is raising other questions, too. The amount of housing leased from farm resources is growing, but interest in constructing private homes is declining. In the past 3 years the allocation of loans for this purpose in the rayon has declined fourfold, while the number of private homes built has declined more than threefold. I recall that dear Terentiy Semenovitch Maltsev once said in this connection: When people do not aspire to have a private farm erected by their own hands, they are losing the threads, as it were, of peasant ties to their native village. Truly said. It is not far, given such a situation, to dependent sentiments. This has to be considered.

Other problems also arise. With the considerable expansion of gas and water supply and centralized heating questions of the operation of these facilities, which cannot always be decided by local initiative alone, arise in full magnitude. The same may be said about road maintenance for the asphalted country roads are not being included in the "budget" by the specialized organizations. It is perfectly obvious that the oblast and republic agrarian-industrial committees must make a better forecast of the development of the infrastructure of the countryside.

No less essential is adjustment of the construction production line with an orientation toward the end result. After all, what is often the result? On two of our farms the planning institutes, performing surveying work, found in favor of the construction of animal husbandry units, having obtained R70,000 for this. After the work had been started it was ascertained that they could not be built owing to the high level of the ground waters and quicksands. There was naturally a demand for reimbursement of the expenditure. But that's not how it turned out. The leadership of the institutes requested a further R6,000-7,000 for now substantiating the impossibility of construction, explaining that only after this could the money which had been transferred earlier be returned via the court. There was an appeal to the prosecutor. Following his explanations, the doubt crept in: Would not his substantial sum also be cast to the wind? It transpires that some people are economizing grain by grain in matters large and small, but here people do as they like.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke in the report about the creation of opportunities for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to display greater independence. But, we say plainly, departmental approaches, outdated sets of instructions, and an uncoordinated wave of inspections are still fettering initiative. Let's face it, it is sometimes not enough for the kolkhoz chairman to be merely an enterprising person, he also needs to possess exceptional penetrating capabilities. After all, there essentially stands in his way a palisade of every conceivable monitoring and checking organization, a good 20 of which are endowed with the right to punish the leader. (applause) One involuntarily wonders: Does this all not testify to the inadequacy of control? Instead of organizing work and helping solve questions, it does not organize but at times disorganizes.

Last year the higher authorities carried out approximately 200 various inspections in the rayon, and there were visits in October alone from 37 oblast representatives. In the language of statistics, 114 man-days of "assistance..." was spent by rayon and farm specialists and leaders in reciprocal assistance in accompanying these representatives and preparing information and references for them. (applause)

As can be seen, the measures being adopted to coordinate control work at the oblast and at the republic and union levels are ineffective as yet. Cannot order be brought to bear here? Evidently, the party Central Committee departments also need to occupy a firmer position on these matters. We hope that following the high-minded and frank discussion which is under way at the congress there will be a reduction in the stream of documents and less information will be requested. It is necessary to fulfill the adopted decisions and organize better.

We understand full well that whatever aspect of our activity is broached, it all comes down to the need to strengthen the role of the primary party organizations and their influence on the affairs of the labor collectives. There is also much in this work that needs to be reorganized. It is necessary to teach the secretaries and the elective party militants more and, what is most important, better. Practical work results should be the decisive criterion of an evaluation of the party organizations and their leaders. And, of course, we must not slacken our attention to an increase in the vanguard role of the Communists. Implementation of the propositions of the new CPSU Program and the party rules will undoubtedly contribute to this.

The Political Report determined the party's clear strategic line of struggle for peace, which we unanimously approve and support. (applause) This convincingly expresses the will and aspiration of Soviet people for creative peaceful labor. This is striking testimony to the fact that in our country the people and the party are united. (applause)

We request that all foreign guests tell their people this. Let them know that under the leadership of the Lenin party Soviet people are sparing no efforts to strengthen peace on our planet. (applause)

The 27th congress will conclude in a few days. We, its delegates, upon our return home will convey to the Communists and all working people the tremendous political charge we have acquired at this unforgettable time. And this charge will be multiplied by the concrete deeds of the labor collectives in implementation of the congress' decisions and acceleration of economic and social development! (applause)

Donetsk Mine Worker

WA250515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.M. Shatalov, face worker at the Mine imeni Karl Marx of the Ordzhonikidzevskoye Production Association for Coal Production of Donetsk Oblast]

[Text] Dear comrades! The big discussion under way at our congress is a direct continuation and development of the ideas and line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. Less than a year has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which formulated a bold innovative policy of an acceleration of the country's economic and social development. But there is no longer any aspect of our life which has not been touched by the salutary changes. Specific work of far-reaching dimensions is unfolding, aimed at ensuring rapid advance and removing all that stands in our way.

The paths, forms, and methods of the accomplishment of the urgent tasks were comprehensively revealed in the party Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report provides answers to the most complex and urgent questions of our life. The pulse of the times beats in its every word. This is why it has been received by people so warmly and is being discussed in each collective and in every home. People believe in the party and support its bold innovative course.

An analytical approach, boldness, candor and openness in an evaluation of the state of affairs, a large-scale approach, realism and precision of the formulation of tasks -- this is a Bolshevik tradition going back to Lenin. This is our proletarian, worker approach. (applause)

Our congress is discussing the draft new version of the CPSU Program and other most important documents, which have earned the full approval of the party and the people. They are close and comprehensible to the working man for they set the goal of the material and spiritual enrichment of his life and the preservation of peace on Earth. It is well worth working well in the name of this.

As always at abrupt turns of history, when the country's fate is being decided, the working class is ready to channel all its energy into the accomplishment of the tremendous tasks which the party is setting. "And when millions of working people unite as one man, following the best people of their class, then," Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, "victory is ensured." (applause)

At a meeting last year in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanov movement you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, called on us to adopt from the Stakhanovite pioneers the indomitable spirit of innovation, the endeavor to get from equipment the maximum possible, and boldness in breaking with outdated norms and mental habits.

The call for a search for deep-lying reserves of an acceleration is clear and comprehensible to us miners -- the successors of Aleksey Stakhanov and Nikita Izotov. We in the Donbass have worked the upper galleries and have now been forced to look for coal in the depths and look purposefully and vigorously. After all, there is simply no other way.

The same goes for the development of the economy. There is practically no potential left on the surface. To ensure a breakthrough to the foremost positions it is necessary to emphatically switch to the path of intensification, to assume a somewhat heavier load and toil in each work place with full input.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, I personally fulfilled nine annual quotas and cut roughly 5,000 tons of fuel over and above the plan. (applause) By the day of the opening of the 27th congress I had produced a further 500 tons of coking coal. (applause)

Thousands of face workers of the republic's mining collectives are working with the same high input. The quotas of the last 5-year plan were fulfilled ahead of schedule by 114 mines and more than 2,000 sections and brigades. These included the celebrated brigades of coal craftsmen headed by the Heroes of Socialist Labor and delegates to our congress Anatoliy Polishchuk, Petr Negrutsa, Grigoriy Motsak, Nikolay Skrypnik, and many others. (applause)

The Ukraine's miners prepared a good gift for the 27th party congress. One million tons of above-plan coal has already been dispatched for the national economy since the start of the year. (applause) However, comrades, it has to be frankly admitted that the sector is still operating unsteadily and that some collectives are failing to cope with the targets.

We see as the main task stepping up the pace and strengthening the mood in support of big practical achievements. Much depends on us workers here. Discussing the pre-congress documents, my comrades -- both Communists and nonparty people -- said plainly that it is necessary to approach our work with a great sense of responsibility, to strengthen discipline and organization, and to bring due order to bear everywhere. The party's line in this question is correct, and we will support it in every possible way. And the workers' word is firm. (applause) Everything in the miners' power, we will do.

However, in order to ensure a qualitative breakthrough in the work of the entire sector we need the help of science and the planning authorities and decisive measures on the part of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry. In the Donbass coal is becoming more difficult to produce with every passing year. The depth of the mines is growing and production conditions are deteriorating; it cannot be taken with bare hands. While it must be said that the mines have begun to receive new, modern mining equipment, there are still not enough good machines. The miners have many complaints about their quality and reliability. Half of the rock-loading machines and almost 40 percent of the coal cutter-loaders arrive at the mines with factory defects and require honing and readjusting. I and my comrades, face workers at steep seams, dig coal with pneumatic drills, as we did 50 years ago. Things need to be rectified immediately, and it is necessary to hold strictly accountable those who are responsible for the development and manufacture of equipment for the miners. After all, this is not the first time this has been mentioned.

There is also another, very serious problem. The better and more productively we work, the more rapidly the coal reserves are spent and the mines die away. In mining this is natural. There is just one solution: build more rapidly and introduce in good time new coal production capacity. However, today, unfortunately, such an approach is being disrupted. In the past 5-year plan new mines were built in the Donbass for only 8 million tons of coal a year, while mines catering for almost four times as much were closed owing to the reserves being spent. The planning authorities, of course, can see better where to build new coal mines, but -- I will speak plainly -- it is offensive to us that the Ukraine annually imports millions of tons of coal when it has big reserves of valuable coal.

I would also like to say this: Writers and poets are fond of calling the Donbass the region of blue heaps. It has a beautiful ring, but this beauty brings people only grief. These piles burn, give off gas and scatter dust. Furthermore, they take up thousands of hectares of fertile land, which in our day has to be seen as extravagance.

Certain mines have now begun leaving the rock in the area that has been worked and using it for building roads and producing construction materials. It is necessary to develop this more intensively, we believe, and to preserve nature and people's health. Importance is also attached in this connection to the social development of the miners' cities and communities. There is no doubt that much is being done for us. For example, last year alone more than 15,000 miners' families obtained new apartments. But is it right that in the last 5-year plan more than R150 million at the Yenakiyev "Ordzhonikidzeugol" Association, where I work, were channeled into the development of production, and this is good, whereas not a kopek went to the construction of cultural and sports facilities. Evidently the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry is not yet giving sufficient thought to the miners' cultural, healthful recreation and to how to struggle assertively not in words but in deeds for a sober way of life.

One further matter: Workers are commenting with great approval on the work that has been done recently on the eradication of negative phenomena. A variety of speculators, bribe-takers, and spongers has been subdued somewhat. However, they still frequently avail themselves of our connivance. We talk about the establishment of the principles of social justice, but in practice adopt a tolerant attitude toward those alongside us who are living on unearned income. And this undermines moral principles and has a corrupting influence on people, the younger generation particularly. After all, in the mine, at the plant and in the field the kopek is earned by difficult labor, while at the same time, it turns out, it is possible to live comfortably and not work. The strictest, most decisive measures are needed in combating this evil. I say confidently: Working people will warmly support them. (applause)

Considerable losses are caused our society by drunkenness and alcoholism. For this reason we perceived as a most opportune measure the struggle to eradicate them which has developed on the initiative of the CPSU Central Committee. We are profoundly convinced that drunkenness, which is so corrosively eating away at our society, will finally be eradicated. The guarantee of this is the persistence and perseverance with which the Central Committee and the local party authorities have set about this work. Despite the difficulty of the set task, we are confident it will be accomplished.

Comrades! For the accomplishment of the tasks which the congress is setting the Soviet people we need peace. We see that our party is striving persistently and consistently to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe looming over mankind and to secure people's main right: the right to life. We are proud that it has been our country which has pointed the way to the liquidation of nuclear arms.

We entirely support the peace initiatives set forth in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is not "star wars" but destruction of the most devastating weapons which will bring mankind peace and prosperity. We believe: Peace will be preserved! We will do everything to ensure that our Soviet house stands firm and that the might of our great socialist motherland constantly strengthens. (applause)

Pskov Hospital Official

WA260200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Speech by M.I. Zhelnina, head of a department of the Pskov Oblast Hospital No 1]

[Text] Dear comrades! I am happy to have the high honor of being a delegate to the 27th congress of the Lenin party. Having mounted the country's highest platform, I wish to express the sense of pride which I feel in our heroic Soviet people, our party, and its noble deeds and great goals.

I am thinking at this time how much I will have to tell my work comrades and my fellow countrymen when I return home. Primarily about the ineradicable impression from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. I was moved to the bottom of my heart by the fact that it was imbued with great concern for each Soviet individual and the fate of peace.

We shall return repeatedly to the tasks advanced in the report and reflect on them. But it is clear to each of us today even that these are giant, inspiring tasks and that they demand the mobilization of all our forces and resources. Accomplishing them will not be easy. For this reason every worker and kolkhoz member, every specialist and leader must not only be professionally well trained and work selflessly. The tasks which we have to accomplish demand, comrades, that each of us be more assertive and physically strong and healthy.

We all know of the achievements of our health care in the years of Soviet power. A tremendous gain of socialism is the fact that for the first time it has truly put medicine at the service of the people. We are proud that the Soviet Constitution guarantees each individual health protection and free medical assistance.

Striking changes have occurred in the development of health care in our Pskov Oblast, too.

I have worked as a physician for more than 20 years following graduation from one of the country's oldest medical faculties -- of Tartu University. My husband, with whom I work in the same hospital, also graduated from this faculty. Our eldest daughter is now studying in there, while the youngest, a 10th-grade student, is doing practical work as a hospital attendant and dreams of becoming a doctor.

More than one dynasty of medical officers works in our hospital.

Naturally, at home, in a group of work comrades and in the party organization, which I have headed for a number of years, we constantly discuss problems of health care.

What questions concern us, comrade delegates?

Primarily disease prevention and the clinical examination of the population. I would like today to call attention to this particularly. After all, it was our country which was the first in the world to embark on a solution of the problem of a general dispensary system. We may already speak of the first results of the work. Certain experience has been accumulated in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, in the Baltic, and in our oblast.

However, there are still many unsolved problems in this big and important matter. There are not as yet, unfortunately, regulations even governing the procedure of clinical examination. The provision of medical establishments with modern technical facilities is in need of considerable improvement. It is hard for us medical officers to understand why our scientists and specialists cannot organize the production of the necessary medical apparatus at the level of the best world models and why some of it has to be purchased abroad.

I do not know who specifically is responsible for all this but surely the Ministries of Health, Medical and Microbiological Industry and Instrument-Making, means of automation and control systems and other departments should hold more strictly accountable the leaders of research institutes and industrial enterprises for the solution of these questions. (applause)

I would like to appeal to the communists working in the given sectors to display greater assertiveness and concern in tackling these urgent tasks.

The health of children and young people is of particular concern in our country. We all need to think how to unite the efforts of the school, the home, and the health care, physical culture, and sports establishments in tackling this most important task -- the protection and strengthening of the health of the younger generation.

We fully support the views expressed in the report concerning an improvement in physical culture-sports work, an expansion of the network of stadiums and sports grounds and an improvement in their use. A fundamental change of attitude toward physical culture in the schools and other educational institutions is necessary.

Comrades! We are sure that the party congress will impart new impetus to the development of all sectors of the economy and culture. Much will undoubtedly also be done for the development of health care. In turn, we medical officers consider it our sacred duty to do everything to better implement the party's directions pertaining to the protection of the health of Soviet man. This will have not only social but also great economic significance since it will enable us to make fuller use of the most important factor, the human factor.

Evaluating our work critically, we bitterly have to acknowledge that there are still instances of rudeness, an inattentive attitude toward patients, low qualifications, and breaches of the standards of medical ethics in medical establishments. I believe that we Communist medical practitioners should come down with all the force of our authority against these phenomena.

I would like to share the following thoughts. As a doctor of the oblast hospital, I frequently travel to the oblast's rayons and the countryside and I see for myself on each occasion that big changes are taking place in the Non-Chernozem area. Whole communities and new rural streets are growing up and roads, production premises, cultural centers and consumer outlets, schools, stores and medical posts are being built.

Nonetheless, what is being done in some places is not yet what one would wish. The physical plant of health care establishments, particularly in the rural areas, is as yet inadequate in our oblast, and this is also true elsewhere, evidently.

A large number of establishments are still housed in adapted premises. For this reason difficulties frequently arise over the hospitalization of patients and the creation of the necessary conditions for them. Yet the resources allocated this sector were not fully assimilated in the last 5-year plan.

The Obkom, Oblispolkom and, certainly, I and my comrade Obkom members failed to display sufficient exactingness toward the corresponding leaders for the accomplishment of these tasks.

I will not conceal the fact that I received with great satisfaction what the report said about it being necessary to abandon the so-called residual principle of the allocation of capital investments and resources for the installation of social facilities and the development of medical establishments. It is also time for a change in the construction workers' attitude toward health care facilities.

I would also like to say that certain northern and western areas of the RSFSR, which are distinguished by difficult natural-climatic conditions, where the last war is still making its presence felt, and a unique demographic situation, are in need of great attention on the part of the central and republic authorities. It would be a good idea for the leaders of these authorities to come here a little more often and probe the problems of this region in greater depth.

We medical officers are disturbed by the shortage of personnel and its turnover, particularly in rural areas. We undertake the vocational guidance of the trainees and educational work. But none of this produces the desired results at times. Medical officers are still inadequately supplied with housing. The leaders of medical establishments have limited opportunities for encouraging enterprising officers.

We received with great gratitude the news concerning measures to regulate the wages of doctors, registered nurses, and pharmacists. Have no doubt, comrades, we will respond to this concern with selfless labor to ensure that matters are organized in each hospital and clinic the way the party and our people demand. (applause)

Comrades! When I left for Moscow, the medical officers and many working people, women particularly, asked me to convey huge thanks to the Central Committee for the persistent and consistent work on purging our society of many negative phenomena and such a dangerous evil as drunkenness. This is a very necessary and urgent matter. The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a decree on this question pertaining to Novgorod Oblast. The situation in our oblast is no better, I believe, in this respect than for our neighbors. There are still many problems in this matter.

Their solution also depends on the officers of trade, culture, and health care. I will say plainly that we medical officers also are still failing to display due assertiveness in the solution of these problems.

The drug-treatment service is not developing quickly enough, and there is a shortage of skilled drug-treatment personnel. The research institutes also should be developing more effective methods of treating alcoholics. The Central Committee demand is correct: The struggle against this vice must be conducted more assertively and aggressively, and every Communist and every Soviet individual must participate in it. Only by common efforts will we succeed in overcoming this evil.

I would like to support one further proposal expressed in the Central Committee report concerning the revival of the women's councils in the labor collectives and the place of residence and their unification into a single system headed by the Committee of Soviet Women. In fact this would be a great force; just try disregarding it, comrade men! (applause)

Dear comrades! An indispensable condition for the realization of our far-reaching plans is the preservation of peace on earth. The entire activity of our party and its Leninist Central Committee is subordinated to this main task. Peace on earth is essential not only to the Soviet people but all people of the planet also.

In war we medical personnel see -- more than anyone else, perhaps -- much blood and human suffering. I, as a mother and doctor, received with tremendous satisfaction the wide-ranging and responsible peace initiatives set forth in the statement of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of 15 January of this year and in the report at the party congress. These initiatives have demonstrated time and again to all people in the world who is in fact for peace and to whom the arms race is profitable, who aspires to detente and who to increased tension in international relations. Personally and from all mothers of the country I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to the party Central Committee for the selfless work on strengthening peace and security on our planet. (applause)

Believe me, dear comrades, we Soviet medical personnel will give all our powers, knowledge, experience, and energy to the cause of strengthening the health of Soviet man, the purpose of whose life is selfless labor for the good of the people and in the name of the prosperity of our beloved motherland. (applause)

Pensioner From Voroshilovgrad

WA260310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 p 2

[Speech of Hero of Socialist Labor K.G. Petrov, senior inspector of the "Stakhanov-shakhtostroy" Trust, party veteran, and special union pensioner, Voroshilovgrad Oblast]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The businesslike frame of mind and spirit of creativity and optimism reigning at our congress strikingly reflect the social atmosphere which has taken shape in the party and in the country under the impact of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October plenums and the Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The Central Committee's energetic and persistent actions for bringing due order to bear and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development have won the unanimous support of the Communists and all working people. The more extensively the work on a qualitative rebuilding of the life of our society has unfolded, the more clear it becomes how immeasurable is the growth of the role of the party organizations and how essential a Bolshevik approach is now on the part of each party member.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: "Now, when power has been consolidated in the hands of the workers, everything depends entirely on proletarian discipline and proletarian organization." These words are particularly relevant today, when, given the present proportions and speeds, even the slightest malfunction results in huge material losses. Not to mention the moral damage done to society by people who forget this Leninist instruction.

As a member of the Obkom, I often have to visit the mines, plants, and construction sites and communicate with Communists and nonparty people. I am gratified by the fighting mood of the working people, the depth of their understanding of their duty and their endeavor to fulfill it honestly and conscientiously. But I also sometimes encounter those who are not doing this but find a niche for themselves any way. It is particularly intolerable when such a position is occupied by Communists. After all, it is no secret that individual party members are reconciled to the role of middling persons and are not averse to expatiating about the honor and vanguard role of party member, but when it is a matter of action, they are no hurry to get to the firing line, as they say. What kind of Communist are you, one wonders, if you decline to switch to a lagging sector and take on, when it is required, additional assignments? Such people, and they exist, unfortunately, merely undermine our party's authority. (applause)

There should be no question for the Communist of what should I want or not want. There should be no deliberation concerning personal advantage. If the party has said "it is necessary," he is obliged to carry it out. (applause) And it is highly correct that the strict accountability of every party member permitting departures from proletarian discipline in the Leninist understanding of this word will now be enshrined more precisely in our party rules.

We are obliged to match up against Lenin our every step and action and purge ourselves of selfishness, complacency, and indifference. Whoever violates these behests cannot, I believe, be a member of our Lenin party. (applause) We must struggle in Leninist fashion, uncompromisingly for the highly moral character of the party! Particularly high demands must be made on the Communists who have been entrusted with heading party organizations.

As a former party organizer of the All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee, I say that the level of party organization secretaries, both educational

and cultural, has grown considerably today. The forms of party work are changing also. But let us be frank: They are not always improving. More, what should be part of the assets is sometimes consigned to the archives.

There was no such excessive report-writing in my time. As party organizer, I had a diary in which I recorded the plan of work and noted its fulfillment and had the minutes of party meetings and party committee sessions. We sent the Gorkom almost no references and information. Very rarely was the agenda of the meetings recommended from above. There was no problems concerning the organization of control of execution -- the decrees which were adopted were always specific and targeted.

I recall that, following Stakhanov's record, we came up to the surface on 31 August 1935. There was straightaway a brief meeting and then immediately following a session of the mine's party committee. There was just one question: "The labor productivity of face worker Aleksey Grigorevich Stakhanov". The decree which was adopted (I had thought over the draft while still in the mine) was such: "Attaching particular political significance to the record set by Stakhanov, 102 tons by the pick, the mine party committee believes that this is the right path which will lead to fulfillment of the party's instructions concerning the decisive role of cadres who have mastered new equipment and will undoubtedly assure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan." (applause)

This is what we went on to record: to enter Stakhanov's name on the Roll of Honor of the mine's best people; to issue him a bonus of the order of a month's salary; by 3 September to allocate to Stakhanov an apartment from the available technical personnel's housing and to install a telephone. We wished to allocate a car, but since we had no cars we decided to assign him a rubber-tread horsecab. (applause)

We also resolved: to allocate as of 1 September in the club two reserved seats for Aleksey Stakhanov and his wife for all films, shows and every evening entertainment; to propose that all sector chiefs, party group organizers, and the mine committee examine by turns no later than 2 September in respect of all sectors the experience and record of Comrade Stakhanov; to develop around the mines competition for high labor productivity among the workers of all mine occupations.

From the very first day the party committee began seeking to ensure that Stakhanov had followers and that the record of the first pacesetter would grow into a mass movement. And we achieved this. But now, frequently, while announcing, coordinating, settling -- the initiative becomes long forgotten. Another look is taken to see whose initiative it was. If it was one's own, it is promoted, but if from elsewhere, it is promoted unassertively.

In addition, the primary party organization secretaries are at times simply incapable, behind the avalanche of paper, of spotting something new and setting it in motion. I believe it is necessary to free them from this captivity. After all, the main job is working not with paper but with living people. (applause)

The party Central Committee has recently been performing a tremendous amount of work on commissioning powerful sources of the creativity of the masses. An important component thereof is moral stimulation of the pacesetters of socialist competition. This was emphasized particularly at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanov movement.

However, things are as yet improving only slowly. As before, even certain business, trade union, and party officials are lagging in helping the pacesetters conquer new heights of labor productivity, and they are working inadequately with those who have fallen behind, failing to help them reach the ranks of the frontrunners.

After all, all heroes and people of high labor productivity came to their fame through their party organizations. It was they which trained them and cultivated them and led them to the records which they set and raised them up and made them celebrities of our motherland. (applause)

It is even offensive, I will be blunt, that a short-sighted position is at times occupied by workmen of literature and art, which was very rightly mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report.

I, as a miner who has worked 61 years and now works at a mine (applause), wish to submit a bill to the leaders of the creative unions of writers, composers, artists and, particularly, film makers. They are greatly in arrears to the miners. I will cite three examples, and you can see whether I am right or not.

In 50 years our film makers have made just one serious picture for the miners: "The Big Life." (applause) I ask: Do miners not have a big life now? It is a splendid life! (applause)

We have hundreds of heroes, thousands of foremost people, and very high labor productivity. We have culture, civic amenities, education -- all have grown. Why not portray something that ensures that the young people who have come to the coal industry learn and be retained there?! You, comrade motion picture workers, are to blame here! (applause)

I asked officials of the Committee for Cinematography: why do you not shoot such a picture? It is not us, they said, who are to blame, the writers are not writing them. The writers say: We are writing, they are not shooting. It is difficult for me, of course, to know the particulars, the more so on this platform, but I would like to say to the comrade writers that in my time I remember well just one book about miners, that of Boris Gorbatov, which came out 35 years ago, and since then, apart from pamphlets and small booklets, I have seen nothing. (applause)

Now about the composers. They wrote a song to us which not only we miners but certainly many of you know also: "The Dark Mounds Are Sleeping." (laughter) We have been singing it for many years now. (applause) Furthermore, for the composers' information, we are not making mounds in the Donbass now. (laughter) Half of those which existed have already been liquidated. In 10 years time there will certainly be nothing left. I wonder what we will sing then? (laughter, applause)

So I request on behalf of the miners from the writers, film makers, and composers: please, create new books, pictures, songs to hearten us and so that the young replacement shift are aware of us. I believe that for their heroic labor the illustrious miners have a right to expect fulfillment of this request. (applause)

I would like to call attention to the following question. Our scientists and design engineers could have done considerably more for the miners. The country needs a great deal of coal, but more accomplished and reliable equipment is needed to increase its production. We have been asking the minister of coal industry for decades that a coal shearer be made for us for preliminary operations in hard rock in order that there be reduced vibration for us on the pneumatic drill. I have been in Svezdnyy gorodok since they trained the cosmonauts there to combat vibration, yet our miner working with a pneumatic drill vibrates with this drill 6 hours every day. (laughter, applause) And we request that the drill be replaced by some other mechanism. Much has been said about this at authoritative gatherings, meetings, and conferences, but this has not reached our ministry and our science.

I wish to request on behalf of the Donbass miners that respected Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, take up this matter and help

science somehow replace for us this pneumatic drill, with which Stakhanov was cutting 50 years ago. One wonders what progress we are talking about?

I wish to divulge a document which angers me and to make it known. The Mining Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department has created a vibration-proof drill. Vibration is halved compared with that in use, and its noise is reduced considerably. Productivity is increased 20-30 percent. But the institute has been fighting for a long time and cannot get the Tomsk Electrical Engineering Plant to begin their manufacture.

So I wish to ask from this platform our dear executives of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the USSR Gosplan: Why the so dishonorable, un-Soviet and even un-party attitude toward the miners' requests? It is time to have done with such an attitude. The miners are asking that their labor be alleviated and that their health be preserved so that they may provide the country with more coal. You are obliged, I believe, to meet immediately following the congress to settle this question. (applause)

Our highest pride is in Soviet Man, the ardent patriot and convinced fighter for the ideals of communism. These attributes of people were manifested particularly strongly in the period of preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory, the jubilee of the Stakhanov movement and a fitting greeting of the 27th party congress.

Dozens of my fellow miners have repeatedly surpassed the labor records of Stakhanov. Nor have the metallurgists, machine builders and workmen of other sectors lagged behind. An increase in the intensity of competition and even greater smartness were brought about by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's greetings to the collective of the 22d CPSU Congress, where the Stakhanov movement was born. Emulation of the exploit has redoubled people's forces.

The working people of our city of Stakhanov coped successfully with the quota of the 11th Five-Year Plan. I experience tremendous joy from the fact that my home town, which bears the name of a working man, was awarded for great, productive work the Order of the Labor Red Banner. (applause)

Comrades! It fell to the lot of my generation to perform great work on implementation of the second party program, which was adopted by the eighth party congress. We fulfilled it with honor.

Now we are confronted with immeasurably more complex tasks. They are expensively described in the Central Committee Political Report. They are formulated in the draft new version of our Lenin Party's program and have been unanimously approved by the communists and all working people.

The 27th CPSU Congress is beginning a difficult but great cause of a truly revolutionary nature and scale. The accomplishment of these tasks will require of us full input and the utmost self-discipline and creative ardor.

So it has always been. When the people have gotten down to business, they have resolved matters, and they will accomplish all tasks now also. But as before, so now also skeptics and doubters are encountered. I believe that if a leader pays lipservice to what is new and progressive, but in practice does nothing to bring about the necessary result, he should be kicked out lest he, as they say, "lie like a log in the way of our progress." (applause)

Particular hopes are placed in the youth. The situation now is such that it is necessary to once again outstrip time, boldly break through to tomorrow and conquer the deep-lying seams of progress. New records are needed today -- records of thought, records of creativity. This is within the capabilities of young, knowledgeable people

devoted to the cause of the revolution. Worthily accomplishing this task is the highest happiness for the true Communist.

I declare on behalf of Communists of the older generations that we emphatically support the party's policy and the consistent activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland and preserving peace on earth.

The policy pursued by the CPSU Central Committee is to our liking. And we will until the last beat of our hearts be active fighters for its implementation. We will not lower the honor and glory of our Communist Party, which was created by the ever-living great Lenin! (stormy, prolonged applause).

Vladimir Tractor Plant Secretary

WA260335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 86 p 4

[Speech by V.Ya. Krasilshchikov, secretary of the party committee of the A.A. Zhdanov Vladimir Tractor Plant]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates! Each of us is at this time experiencing entire understandable feelings of pride in our Communist Party and a great sense of responsibility from membership thereof.

It is my great honor to declare to the congress delegates from this high platform on behalf of the Communists and the entire 17,000-strong collective of the Vladimir Tractor Plant warm and unanimous approval of our party Central Committee's Political Report which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (applause) This document is a model of an in-depth and comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the actual state of affairs, scrupulousness in the formulation of questions and a precisely conceived action program.

The party Central Committee demands concerning the need for a considerable acceleration of the retooling of the national economy are close and comprehensible to us. We have seen from our own experience to what slowness and conservatism lead in this matter. Our plant is the coeval of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The first 500 "Universals" were manufactured in April 1945. In the 40 years since then their manufacture has been increased to 36,500 tractors a year. Production of the engines with which one out of every five tractors manufactured in the country is fitted has been developed. The results of the past 5-year plan are no cause for concern, it would seem. Some 470 tractors were manufactured over and above the control figures. The 100-percent realization of contractual supplies to the consumers, and we have about 1,000 of them, was secured last year. The tractor is much in demand. The entire product has been certified in the top quality category, and 40 percent of the machines are supplied for export.

However, an evaluation of what has been achieved should proceed from the standpoint of the party's current requirements. The time of satisfaction with results that have been achieved and reporting successes is past. The more so in that there has been a manifest discrepancy at our enterprise in recent years between the levels of the manufactured product and the degree of equipment provision. Instrument production and engineering support have lagged behind in development considerably. The proportion of manual labor is still great, and obsolescent and worn equipment is used, which is being replaced very slowly. Despite the manifold appeals and specific proposals, for a long time the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and the Gosplan failed to tackle the question of the plant's fundamental modernization. The habit of working without an eye to the future and making an insufficiently self-critical evaluation of the situation was reflected at all levels, evidently.

The fresh wind of the April changes altered the situation. Given the active influence of the party committee, the plant management has begun to pose questions more boldly, and the ministry and Obkom are now more attentive to our problems. Last November a decision was adopted on the creation of capacity for the manufacture of new tractors and engines. The state allocated R240 million for modernization and retooling. The plant essentially has to be reequipped from scratch. The manufacture of products is to increase by a factor of 1.6 without an increase in the number of workers.

Realization of the modernization is a particular concern of the party committee. The entire labor collective has joined in actively. The work being performed by the party committee is being conveyed to the shops, brigades, and work places; we are endeavoring to ensure that every worker has a clear idea of his role in tackling the tasks confronting us.

The first results have been obtained. The first 50 new T-30 tractors were manufactured a year ahead of schedule in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress! (applause) The productivity of the latter had been increased by a factor of 1.5 compared with those manufactured currently. The system of mounted implements makes it possible to increase from 80 to 120 the number of operations performed in the fields, vegetable plantations, orchards, and hothouses. The increased durability and reliability and the reduced fuel and oil consumption afford a possibility of reducing operating expenditure by more than R50 million per the annual manufacture of tractors. In a word, the start has been agreed. Government support has been obtained. The tractor has been built.

The plant party committee and the Communists have set the collective the task of reducing the time taken for the start of the series production of the new machine. We understand how difficult it is. The point being that decisions had been made earlier even in respect of individual directions of the plant's development, but their realization has been delayed and has not been carried through completely. The state of affairs is not changing quickly enough even today, unfortunately. The modernization has only just begun, but a work volume has been determined for the current year which is considerably below what was contemplated. And this is not an isolated instance. Yesterday my colleague from Ustinov cited an example of the ink on a decree not having dried before it was being disrupted. This is not the way. I would like to appeal to the ministry party committee secretaries for stricter control over the staff's work on fulfillment of government decrees. It is necessary to enhance their authority considerably. We will not manage to do anything without an emphatic strengthening of state discipline. (applause)

We have seen recently how people's mood has been changing for the better and how there has been a desire to work more enterprisingly and to embark more boldly on many practical matters, breaking with the old principles, traditions and many sets of instructions. There are such examples in our collective, too. Here is one: Speaking in Tselinograd, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev emphasized that scientific-technical progress had touched inadequately on animal husbandry. Understanding their role in realization of the country's Food Program, a group of plant enthusiasts, given the support of the party committee, designed and quickly, in 6 months, instead of the several years that it would have taken working in the old way, manufactured a special unit for the mechanization of laborious operations at small livestock units. The country now has many thousand such units.

The machine was manufactured on the basis of our tractor and performs fodder loading, shipping and distribution and livestock unit cleaning operations. Three models were tested in operation, and a new version of the machine was made with regard for agricultural specialists' observations. Tests are continuing in our, Vladimir, oblast, and also in Moscow and Kalinin Oblasts. This unit is much needed by the rural areas.

We are only concerned that the machine's fate could be lost in the paper go-around of every conceivable instance of coordination. The State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building should immediately settle the question of putting the unit in series production, otherwise the initiative and the time that has been gained will be unforgivably lost. (applause)

To ensure the speediest fulfillment of the tasks confronting the plant, constant concern is needed for the social development of the collective and, particularly, for an improvement in workers' housing conditions. The housing problem remains acute. We received with satisfaction the demand expressed in the Political Report on granting to enterprises big rights and independence in the solution of social questions.

Truly, it is no good shifting this concern solely to the state. We believe that there is potential locally also. In 1984 the Central Committee Politburo supported the initiative of the country's foremost collectives pertaining to the creation thanks to rational management of enterprise and oblast above-plan savings funds. This year the oblast is authorized, by way of an exception, to channel R10 million of such resources into the liquidation of dilapidated housing. This is good support, of course, but, we believe, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU should make this practice not an exception but the rule on the basis of a specially formulated procedure of the formation and use of above-plan savings funds.

It would seem particularly clear today that the tasks which the congress is setting may only be tackled given a further improvement of the style of party leadership. It has to be acknowledged that reorganization is proceeding slowly so far. We are having difficulty abandoning outmoded forms of work.

Hackneyed stereotypes and excessive organization, rules and instructions dominate us unduly. There are still many meetings of various kinds, and too much store is set by the power of speeches and written measures. We all evidently need to depart more boldly from fixed routine. In a word, there is still much to be done to ensure that the role of the party committee, as an organ of political leadership, be on a par with modern demands.

Mikhail Sergeyevich's report spoke warmly about the working class and labor dynasties. Tremendous respect at our plant is enjoyed by the Utkin and Kostorskiy families, whose total length of service amounts to more than 130 years, and the Vasilyev family, whose members have worked 260 years at the plant, and we have hundreds of such dynasties. A traditional meeting of young workers and graduates of the sponsored schools was addressed by Nikolay Yeogorovich Ustinov, an instructor-foreman with a 30-year length of service. He recounted how in his footsteps had followed his daughter, Lyubov Nikolayevna, who now works in the motor shop, and warmly congratulated his Komsomol member grandson, Andrey, presenting to him a pass to the plant's vocational-technical school. All this is the best agitation for the title of Soviet worker! (applause)

Concern for the young reinforcement of the working class is part of the traditions of our plant. The party committee and the Komsomol committee are making extensive use in this work of the experience approved by the Central Committee Politburo of the Leningrad Oblast party organization. Today the plant school is a new modern complex furnished with highly productive equipment. Our school graduates skilled workers with high political and moral qualities. It is not fortuitous that Heroes of Labor and State and Lenin Komsomol Prize winners emerge from their ranks. It is on such people, those who possess a sense of what is new and aspire to achieve the best results, that the party committee primarily relies.

Our main thoughts are geared to the future. A great deal of difficult work lies ahead on realization of the party's course toward an acceleration of the country's socio-economic development. Unflagging attention is being paid here to questions of a

fundamental improvement in the quality of the manufactured product. As secretary of a party committee, I understand the concern which has been heard in a number of speeches of congress delegates in connection with the low efficiency of the work of certain research institutes. The sectorial Engines Institute is situated in the vicinity of the plant, practically on the same grounds. However, it is far from the solution of our most important problems and does not participate actively in raising the quality of the manufactured product. I support the proposals concerning the adoption of a law on quality and, consequently, the determination therein of measures of the research establishments' responsibility for the results of their work.

Our collective lives and works in a city which will soon be 880 years old. It is part of Russia's Golden Ring, and we have a Golden Gate, but the main wealth are the "golden" people, the pride of Vladimir soil. By their efforts the industry of our oblast fulfilled the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas ahead of schedule. In realizing the responsible socialist pledges they had assumed last year, the Vladimir people worked more than 3 days on saved material resources.

Comrades! In participating in the work of the congress each of us attends a higher school of party-mindedness, efficiency and practical action. Listening to the speeches of the congress' guests -- leaders of communist and workers parties -- one realizes once again what tremendous responsibility our party has for the fate of the Soviet people and all mankind. Our congress leaves no one indifferent, but fires everyone with a desire to work with redoubled energy.

The Communists and working people of the tractor plant and all Vladimir Oblast are fully resolved to implement the new designs of our glorious Lenin Party! (applause)

Azneft Drilling Foreman

WA260400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 p 6

[Speech of Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Amanov, drilling foreman of the "Azneft" Association's Ali-Bayramly Drilling Administration]

[Text] Comrade delegates! It was with a feeling of particular pride in our Lenin Party that we congress delegates, as did the whole Soviet people, perceived the pivotal significance of the document, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. We workers had long awaited such a Bolshevik-minded scrupulous and candid discussion. It began with the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. As our people say: It's a load off the heart, we can work more easily.

Discussing the material of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum in the brigade, one worker colorfully expressed his view thus: The plenum's decisions have extracted the latent energy from our hearts, given us strength and prompted us to advance and work at full stretch. The course of the congress and the comrades' speeches convincingly attest the vitality and timeliness of the tasks set by the party of an acceleration of socioeconomic development based on an intensification of production and scientific-technical progress.

The report we have just heard of Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, translated the congress' political aims into the concrete language of practical deeds. It charted a broad prospect of economic and cultural building and our economy's movement toward a qualitatively new level.

A course toward the dynamic development of each republic, kray, and oblast and the fuller use of their reserves and possibilities can be clearly traced in the party's plans. For Azerbaijan, the coming years will also be a period of the dynamic growth

of all sectors of the economy and the solution of social questions. The Main Directions envisage a 22- to 25-percent growth in industrial production. It is planned that the average annual agricultural product will increase 14-16 percent. The 12th Five-Year Plan is to be an important stage of the accomplishment of social tasks.

On behalf of the republic's Communists I propose approval of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. (applause)

Comrades! Success and the practical accomplishment of the large-scale tasks put forward by the party will largely depend on the consciousness and organization and labor and political assertiveness of the working class and its vocational training. I do not conceal the fact that I, as an oil worker, in listening to the reports and the speeches of the congress delegates have somehow been particularly aware of my personal involvement in and responsibility for the fate of the accomplishment of the task set for our sector: raising the production of oil and gas condensate in the 12th Five-Year Plan to 625-640 million tons and of gas to 835-850 billion cubic meters.

I will say bluntly: Reaching these indicators will not be easy. But reaching the frontiers charted by the party is essential. What is needed is the smooth, precise work of the entire big oil industry: prospectors and geologists, drillers and repairmen, operators and machine builders and scientists and specialists -- in a word, all who are directly or indirectly connected with oil and gas production.

As the representative of the country's oldest oil-producing region, I wish to report to the congress that oil reserves here in Azerbaijan are far from exhausted. We have moved into promising deposits on shore and in the Caspian Sea and are employing progressive oil-recovery methods.

I have headed a drilling brigade for more than 20 years. Our collective has been coping confidently with the quotas for several 5-year plans now. We completed the 11th Five-Year Plan well. The drilling-progress plan was overfulfilled considerably, and an extra 17,000 meters of rock were drilled. We succeeded in doubling the planned drilling speed, raising productive time to 96 percent and saving approximately R1.5 million thanks to the rational use of resources. The current year has started pretty well, too. The pregress pledges were considerably exceeded. The brigade is now working on the account of the second quarter.

I am often asked: What is the secret? But there is essentially no secret; one only needs to know and love one's job.

Our brigade is like a single family welded together by a feeling of fellowship, comradeship, and mutual assistance. The backbone of the group are people who have worked together for 15-20 years, each knowing all drilling operations. High skills, strong labor and production discipline -- these are the guarantee of our steady work. This is why it is so important to display concern for the personnel and its retention and to improve qualifications and inculcate in everyone a heightened sense of responsibility for the assigned task.

Unfortunately, I have seen how experienced oil worker personnel are frequently dismissed. Difficulties and unsolved problems in pay and work conditions take their toll. The republic's oil workers have lost many of the privileges they enjoyed previously. These include length of service, payment for remote location, and others. We believe there should be concerned examination of these questions.

Comrades! I want particularly to speak about problems of drilling which disturb all the country's oil workers. If we wish to obtain lots of oil, we must abruptly change our attitude toward drilling and regard it as the decisive component.

Our "Aznevt" Association failed to fulfill the 5-year plan. And this was primarily because the drilling enterprises were over 400,000 meters of drilling in arrears. Serious shortcomings in the organization and performance of exploration and drilling operations, the high accident rate, and defects in the well-sinking process and low technological discipline were reflected.

We do not absolve ourselves of blame. But a bill has to be presented today also to those who are directly involved in questions of an improvement in the well program and the technology and techniques of sinking the wells and who design every well. We have the specialized major "AzNIPIneft" Institute, which is spending huge resources, but we are not aware of the due results. Drilling efficiency indicators are not improving and the accident rate is not declining. Is anyone considering the results of this accident rate?

I wish to comment unflatteringly on the work of the material-technical supply services. This could sound rude, but, comrades, is it order when the necessary bits and instruments are lacking and there is a shortage of turbodrills, resilient stabilizers even, centralizers, and much else without which normal operation is impossible. In a word, very many unsolved problems have accumulated in the sector. We request that Comrade Dinkov, minister of petroleum industry, investigate the urgent problems.

It is also legitimate today to pose the following question: What has happened? Quite recently, domestic drilling equipment enjoyed recognition? What has happened? Why is the level of scientific and design thought in this sector so much behind the demands of the times? One has the impression that there has been no serious, purposeful study of these questions in recent years.

Development of the fuel-energy complex is a task which, in terms of urgency, goes far beyond the confines of our country. All the socialist countries have an interest in this. Therefore we need to tackle it together, in close collaboration, as in a good collective. The scientific-technical and economic potential of the CEMA countries makes it possible to create perfectly modern highly productive equipment. I hope that we will be seeing at the oilfields in the not-too-distant future considerably more oilfield equipment manufactured in the CEMA countries. (applause)

Comrades! In the current 5-year plan it is intended to reorganize the structure of the management of drilling operations and to modernize operating and building new industrial engineering facilities for the drilling enterprises. This question has long disturbed us, and it is very important that the leadership of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry bring fulfillment of the outlined measures under strict control.

And one further point: Oil has been produced on Apsheron for over 100 years. In the last century, before the revolution, the barbaric exploitation of the deposits did tremendous harm to the environment; thousands of hectares of land were flooded with residual black oil and turned into swampland. This is now a dead zone, nothing grows there. It is painful to see these wounds inflicted on nature. I believe that this problem merits the closest, concerned attention on the part of scientists and competent state authorities, primarily the USSR Gosplan, which should allocate the necessary resources for this purpose.

Comrades! The party has put forward a wide-ranging program of creation and set difficult and crucial tasks. We are ready to tackle them. But for this we need lasting peace. We are grateful to the party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the constant concern to strengthen our motherland's defense might and for the great and persistent work to preserve peace on earth. (applause)

This gives us confidence in the country's bright future.

The 27th CPSU Congress will go down in history as a congress of quest and daring plans. And for us Communists there is no higher duty and honor than implementing by our labor the designs of the Lenin party. (applause)